

PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

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GENERAL NOTES.

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PIPISTRELLUS IN MAINE.

Since so little is known regarding the occurrence of *Pipistrellus subflavus obscurus* in the northern portions of its range, the following notes from Maine may be of interest. The only published reference to the presence of this bat in the State, which has come to my notice, is that of Dr. J. A. Allen in his "Catalogue of the Mammals of Massachusetts."\* He writes: "There are several specimens in the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy from Massachusetts, and others from Maine, the latter being at present its most northern known locality." The Maine specimens on which this statement was based appear to have been lost, and accordingly I am unable to cite the locality from which they came. Evidently the bat escaped observation again until August 18, 1900, when Mr. A. H. Norton of Portland took one in Windham. He secured two more in the neighboring town of Westbrook on September 15, 1903.

With one exception, the remaining specimens which I have examined were collected in Winthrop by Mr. A. S. Pope of Manchester on the following dates: August 28, 1909, June 1, 1912, July 1, 1913, June 27, 1914 (contained two large embryos), July 1, 1914. He has supplied me with a note on their habitat. "All my specimens were collected in one locality, Richard's Pond, Winthrop, over the water. I have never taken it around the buildings although I have collected ten or a dozen little brown bats (*Myotis*) there." Mr. Norton's specimens were also secured in the vicinity of water.

The localities referred to above lie in a tongue of the Transition zone which enters the southwestern part of the State, and it is here that we might expect the northern form of this typically Austral species to reach the limit of its range. It is particularly interesting, therefore, to record a specimen from a cave near Allagash Lake in Piscataquis Co., which is in the heart of the Canadian zone in Maine, and I believe, the most northern point from which the species has been taken. It was found September 9, 1913, in company with eleven little brown bats (*Myotis lucifugus*).

It is safe to conclude that *Pipistrellus* is common in the Transition area of the State, and further search may prove it to be a regular inhabitant of a portion of the Canadian zone.

—Manton Copeland.

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\* Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., 1869, No. 8, p. 208.